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## SECURITY INFORMATION

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MORAVSKÉ BUDĚJOVICE (4903N-1549E)

CSR (Moravia)

DISTRICT NATIONAL COMMITTEE (AGRICULTURAL DEPT.)  
(Special)

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### DISTRICT NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, IN MORAVSKÉ BUDĚJOVICE.

National Committee were founded after the end of the war in 1945. The original organizational scheme comprised Local (Místní), District, (Okresní), and Provincial (Zemské) National Committee (Narodní výbory). Early in 1950, the Provincial NC's were discontinued and replaced by Regional (Krajské) NC's. The jurisdiction of the District, and Regional, National Committee had been extended to all former district, or regional respectively, offices, uniting them into one central office, where they obtained the status of departments (referaty).

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The various departments of the DNC's were similar to those of the RNC's in their organizational breakdown: they are listed as follows:

Administrative Department (controlling the activities of the Local NC's which were immediately subordinate to it);

Security Department [redacted];

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Education Department (controlling schools up to high school level);

Labor Department (supervising assignments of jobs);

Agricultural Department (regulating and controlling agricultural production);

Cooperative Department (setting up, supervising, Collective Farms);

Food Supply Department (in charge of issuing ration tickets and special allocation tickets);

Public Health Department (controlling and studying health conditions);

Transportation Department (in charge of motorized transportation);

Church Department (competent for religious affairs);

Financial Department (including tax collection and administration);

Technical Department (regulating and controlling constructions);

Surveying Department (keeping files on changes in land ownership);

Penal Department (determining the amounts of fines in economical penal cases);

Planning and Statistics Department [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

The church Department and the Cooperative Department were created in 1950.

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[redacted] Note: The above given breakdown of the various Departments is believed erroneous in many details [redacted]

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Chairman of the District National Committee in MORAVSKE BUDĚJOVICE was SVOBODA Jaroslav [redacted] Chiefs of the various departments were: Education Department: POPELINSKY [redacted] Agricultural Department: LANG Ladislav, [redacted]; Cooperative Department, RIHA Cyril junior, [redacted] without education, [redacted]; Transportation Department: KREMLACEK Gustav [redacted]; Surveying Department; Ing HALOUSKA, fnu. [redacted]; Labor Department: FICZ, fnu. [redacted]; [redacted]

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The top Communist [redacted] was LUSTIG, fnu, DNC chauffeur, an informer [redacted]

[redacted] Second on the list of most feared Communists was HOLY Frantisek, secretary to the DNC.

[redacted] the Agricultural Department [redacted]

[redacted] was in charge of regulating and controlling agricultural production in the district. Moreover, it kept files on all land-owners in the district and had to give permission on all cases of sales or purchases of land. Such permission was required in order to make certain that no land be sold to non-farmers, and to prevent big farmers (who had no privileges) from selling part of their land and so becoming small farmers, whereby they would acquire not only much money, but also a lot of privileges to which small farmers are entitled. Only if a plot of land was transferred from parents to their children and if these were also farmers, was permission from the Agricultural Department not required.

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This Department was also in charge of purchasing land from non-farmers and from estate owners who possessed more than 50 hectares (125 acres), under the law No. 46/1948. This procedure was to deliver the basic land for setting up Collective Farms (Jednotna Zemedelska Druzarva, JZD). The State was not interested in keeping the purchased land, and therefore either leased it, or provisionally sold it to small landholders. In both cases the contract involved included a clause according to which (1) the State was entitled to take back, or repurchase respectively, the leased, or sold, land if the public interest should require it; (2) the holder of such land was obliged to join a Collective Farm which might be set up in the village. The land confiscated from Germans in the CSR border regions was distributed under the same conditions, so that setting up Collective Farms started earlier and was easier to perform in the border zone than inland. As far as land purchases from non-farmers were concerned, the land owner was obliged to offer the land to the State; if he failed to do so, he was exhorted by the Local Agricultural Commission, and if he did not comply with their request, he could be fined 50,000 to 1 million Kcs. In practice, however, there were no cases of resistance to such requests. Non-farmers, i.e. persons engaged in other vocations, who also cultivated their land themselves, were allowed to retain it, but such cases were very rare, since farming takes more time than a person engaged in another job usually has left. Having the land cultivated by hired labor was not allowed. Non-farming land owners who descended from farmer families were allowed to withhold 4 hectares (10 acres) for themselves, if they were willing to cultivate this land in order to complete their yearly income up to the so-called "subsistence minimum" of 82,000 Kcs. If they reached this minimum income, this land was also purchased and only small plot (building site, or garden) was left to them. From farmers possessing more than 50 hectares, all land exceeding this figure was purchased.

For the purpose of agricultural production control, the land owners were divided into 5 groups, as follows: owners of less than 5 hectares (12½ acres), owners of 5 to 10 hectares, owners of 10 to 15 hectares, and owners of more than 20 hectares. In each of these groups, every farmer had to fulfill yearly fixed delivery quotas of agricultural products.

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The total quotas were broken down in the following manner: the Ministry of Agriculture prescribed to the various regions what sort of crops and which quantities of each should be grown; the regional agricultural authorities broke up these requirements according to the various districts and these again elaborated the delivery quotas among the various townships. The agricultural authorities of the Local National Committee attributed fixed delivery quotas to the various farmers, who had to grow those crops which they were ordered to. The quotas depended on the decision of the Local National Committee which was entitled to increase or to reduce them quite arbitrarily. Quotas were particularly increased for big, or politically unreliable, farmers. Non-fulfillment of quotas was punished with fines or confinement, according to the importance of the reason, and particularly, to the farmer's attitude towards the regime. The individual farmer was free to appeal against the amount of his quota to the District National Committee; however, this was useless as a rule, because the DNC, after formal investigation and making up a process-verbal, usually approved the original quota.

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Controls on the agricultural production were performed by the Agricultural Department particularly at big farms, which were prescribed such large delivery quotas that they were unable to fulfill them. These farmers were usually not allowed to retain any fodder for the livestock, and when they were only tiny quantities; there was no opportunity given to purchase fodder and artificial fertilizer. E.g., a certain farmer of this category was ordered to deliver 200 kilos of pork or beef, but he had nothing to feed the livestock with, so that it was underfed and in many cases died. Yet this was not considered as an excuse and the farmer was charged with sabotage, which usually resulted in a fine and in setting up a "national administration". In many cases, farmers were also sentenced

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to jail on sabotage charges. This practice had for its only purpose the acquisition of land for the collective farms.

The Agricultural Department also issued fishing permits, hunting permits, and "weapon passes" (permission to carry arms); these latter could be issued only after investigation by, and permission from, the SNB.

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UHERSKY BROD (4902N-1739E)

CSR

Educational

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EDUCATIONAL

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[redacted] high school [redacted] was organized into 8 grades with a so-called "Maturity" /final/ examination at the end of study. The "Maturity Certificate" entitled the graduates to matriculate at a school of university level. Admitted to this type of school were candidates who had passed through four years of elementary school and had proved their particular ability for study by an admittance examination. Pupils who did not continue their studies at a high school had to enter the secondary school (mestanska skola, i.e. "Citizen School") which had four grades and was compulsory for children up to 15 years of age.

After the Communists came into power, a reorganization of the Czech school system took place. The new system took effect with the scholastic year 1949/50 and involved students between the age of 11 and 19. Under this system, the students between the eleventh and fifteenth year (4 grades) were merged with the secondary school (mestanska skola) and the new school which had been made compulsory for children between the ages of 11 and 15 received the name of "Middle School" (Stredni skola). "Middle school" formerly referred to high schools made up of 8 grades. The four higher grades of high school (5th - 8th grade) were set apart as an independent school and received the standard name "Gymnasium" (which before this time had been used for a particular high school branch with Latin and Greek in its curriculum).

Girls and boys who had passed the secondary school, theoretically had an opportunity to choose the school which they wished to enter (in practice, the decision was made by party authorities and labor offices). Students could enter one of the third-degree schools upon "Maturity", i.e. the Gymnasium or one of the professional schools (Industrial High School, Economic High School, and others which source does not recall); if they did not, they had to attend the compulsory Apprentice Trade School (Zakladni odborna skola, ZOS) which consisted of three grades with part-time school attendance.

Prior to the reorganization, the Czech high schools had 3 branches which were called "Gymnasium" (classic branch with Latin and Greek, but no Descriptive Geometry), "Realne gymnasium" (mixed branch, with Latin, Descriptive Geometry, but no Greek), and "Realka" (Modern branch, with Descriptive Geometry, an additional foreign language, but not Latin or Greek). Under the new scheme, there were two branches: a "Basic branch" (zakladni vetev) with Latin and English or French, but no Descriptive Geometry; a "Technical branch" (Technicka vetev) with Descriptive

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Geometry and English or French, but no Latin. Of course, the basic foreign language at all schools was Russian. Both branches were established at the gymnasium. If there were enough students, the classes were separated; if not the classes were held together and one group studied Latin while the other had descriptive geometry.

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The teaching staff of the High School in UHERSKY BROD consisted of 18 teachers until Jan 51, and was reduced to 16 teachers thereafter.

(1) The principal of the high school, FILIP Vladimír, [redacted] taught Mathematics and Descriptive Geometry. Prior to the summer of 1949 he had been principal of the high school in KOLLESOV (49204-1735E).

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(2) The secretary of the school, MACHACEK Josef, [redacted] and taught Mathematics, Geography and Gymnastics; he was non-Communist.

(3) ZLINSKY, Vladislav, [redacted] taught Czech and French.

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(4) BECICKA Svatopluk, [redacted] taught Czech and English. He became a member of the faculty in Sep 50 after completion of his University work.

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(5) HOFMANNOVA Vera, [redacted] taught Czech and German; [redacted]

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(6) SEFWINOVA Amalie, [redacted] taught Czech and Latin.  
She joined the faculty in Sep 50 upon completion of her University work

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(7) PAVEL Josef, [redacted] taught Latin and English [redacted]

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(8) SUCHANEK Vaclav, [redacted] taught Mathematics and Physics

(9) STERBA Jindrich, [redacted] taught Mathematics and Gymnastics

(10) Dr PAVELCIK Jan, [redacted] taught Geography and Gymnastics

(11) PASEK Jan, [redacted] taught Natural Science, Chemistry, and Geography

(12) PUCHYR Bohuslav, [redacted] taught Descriptive Geometry and Art Education (Drawing)

(13) JANOVSKY Bretislav, [redacted] taught History, Art Education (Drawing), and Political Education

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(14) HIRS, Jan,

taught History and Geography.

(15) KOVAR Josef,

taught Russian language and

(16) MRAZEK Roman  
Music (singing).

taught Russian language and

(17) LOUKOTA Jiri,  
Education,

taught Philosophy and Political

(18) SIMONIK Josef,  
Communist.

taught Chemistry; he was non-

The following new teachers joined the faculty in Sep 51 to replace the purged ones:

(1) CHLCOPEK, Jnu,

taught Czech and English

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(2) FIALOVA Danusa,

taught Czech and Russian

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(3) FAVELKA Frantisek, [redacted] taught Mathematics and Physics.

(4) NOVAK, Jnu. [redacted] taught Mathematics and Physics.

(5) KASUBA Josef, [redacted] taught History and Political Education; he was a CP member and functionary of the CKU District Committee.

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SIMONIK Josef (#18) left the school in Sep 51; [redacted]

[redacted] school was under immediate supervision of the Educational Department of the Regional National Committee in GOTTWALDOV (4013M-1704M) [redacted]

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The degree of students' indoctrination was not high. As far as the third and fourth grades were concerned, the students were outspokenly "reactionary" and successfully resisted any attempts of indoctrination. [redacted] there were no convinced Communists; 12 students (40%) were opportunists and tried to appear Communist in order to secure their future. The conditions in the other two classes of the fourth grade and in the two classes of the third grade did not differ much from the conditions. [redacted] At the beginning of the school year 1951/52, the students attending the three classes of the fourth grade were mixed in such a manner that those who had hitherto attended the same class, were now in other classes. This measure had been taken, [redacted] in order to split the "reactionary" groups which had existed before. However, almost 100% of the students had joined the Czech Youth Union under heavy pressure. The number of convinced Communists or at least students devoted to the regime in the first and second grades was much higher; these students had to pass a thorough and careful background check prior to their admission. [redacted]

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During the school year 1950/51, [redacted] 10 classes as follows:

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1st grade ..... 2 classes

3rd grade ..... 3 classes

2nd grade ..... 2 classes

4th grade ..... 3 classes

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During the school year 1951/52, the number of classes had decreased to 8 as follows:

1st grade ..... 1 class

3rd grade ..... 2 classes

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2nd grade ..... 2 classes

4th grade ..... 3 classes

The decrease in number of classes can be attributed to the sharp cut in 1st grade enrollment.

The reduction was chiefly among male students. Before the ratio was 75% male and 25% female; now it is vice versa.

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A school organization of the Czech Youth Union was in existence at [redacted] school. Membership was not compulsory theoretically, but students were pressured to join. The chief menace was non-admittance to the "Maturity" examination and subsequent "shifting to production". In the first and second grades, CYU membership was 100 per cent; in the two higher grades 90 - 95 per cent. The pressure to join the CYU was exerted by Communist teachers (or the school principal) and CYU school functionaries.

Chairman of the School Group of the CYU [redacted] until Jan 51, was HEJMER Zdenek, student of class 3 D, a youngster who carefully and diligently studied the Bolshevik doctrines [redacted]

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His successor was VASKU Vladimír, [redacted]

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The chairman had a right to attend any conference held by the teaching staff, [redacted]

[redacted] never observed the influence of the CYU chairmen having any bearing on decisions of the principal or the teaching staff. There were some other leading posts in the organization; namely a secretary (jednatel), a trustee for student matters (studijni referent), a trustee for brigades (brigadni referent), a trustee for junk collection (skrovy referent), a trustee for sports (sportovni referent), a trustee for cultural matters and

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propaganda (kurni a propagacni referent), and a cashier. [redacted]

[redacted] There was also a mediator (duvernik i.e. trustee) who acted as a go-between for the CYU and the teaching staff. He had to be a member of the teaching staff (until Feb 51, LOUKOTA; until Apr 51, PUCHYR; until Jun 51, SUCHANEK; since Sep 51, PAVEL) and a CP member at the same time. [redacted]

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The functionaries of the CYU School Group were elected by the students (those who were CYU members) along democratic lines upon a proposal by an election commission which was also elected by the CYU members. Voting was public (by raising hands and counting of votes).

The activities of the CYU school group amounted to arranging amateur play performances and other shows, sporting events, various competition such as collecting junk, and political schooling. [redacted]

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[redacted] Inasmuch as junk collection were concerned, [redacted] old paper, bones, bottles, textiles, scrap iron, and old rubber were collected. Each student was obliged to collect at least 3 kg of junk per month. The collected material was to be turned in to the District Purchase Station of the JUNK COLLECTION ENTERPRISE (SBERNE SUROVINY) at 68 VLCOVSKA Street, UHERSKY BROD; receipts were given for all turned in material. The receipts were checked by the trustees for junk collection of the CYU School Group. [redacted]

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[redacted] nothing happened to students who did not produce such receipts. [redacted]

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[redacted] Prerequisites for advancement to schools of university level were proletarian origin favorable reports from the Local CP Organization of the student's residence and from the CYU School Group, and undetermined amount of time spent on labor brigades, a recommendation from the Maturity Examination Board, and the Maturity Certificate. If all these conditions had been complied with, the candidate for matriculation was summoned before a university commission who rechecked everything and made the final decision on whether or not he should be admitted to higher schooling. Scholastic standing did not play an important roll.

Admission of students who had passed through the fourth grade of a high school to the Maturity Examination was not automatic. The indispensable prerequisites for admission were [redacted] a favorable cadre report from the place of residence, Czech Youth Union membership, and a recommendation by a special commission. This commission consisted of 5 - 6 representatives of the

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CYU School Group, a representative of the CYU District Committee, the principal of the school, the tutor of the concerned student and perhaps several other members. This commission held its meetings between the written maturity examinations and the oral ones. Students who had received "insufficient" marks in more than one subject on their written examinations were automatically excluded from the oral examinations.

The Maturity Examination Board consisted of a chairman (principal of another high school), the school principal, the teacher of the subject the student is being examined in, a representative of the Regional National Committee (usually a CYU functionary), a representative of the Local National Committee, a representative of a local factory, a representative of the Communist Party, and a member of the CYU District Committee. Each of the above were entitled to a vote.

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The school year lasted from 1 Sep until 28 Jun (same as before). There were several holidays (Christmas, 23 Dec - 3 Jan; Easter, one week from Thursday before Easter until Wednesday after Easter; Whitsuntide, 4 days). Most Catholic holidays were no longer observed. [redacted] school was not dismissed on Ascension Day (3 May 51) and Corpus Christi Day (24 May 51). These holidays were "postponed" until the following Sunday.

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The average number of students in a class was 30; [redacted]

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[redacted] Only one class was allowed this year with 35 as the maximum number of students.

Emphasis was placed on Mathematics and Physics. Physics seemed to have first priority. The number of physics lessons has been increased from 2 to 3 per week in the third grade and from 2 to 4 in the fourth grade (this was done a year ago). [redacted] the regime intends to alter education in a way that will increase the technical proficiency of students. As already mentioned in this report, students of the "Basic" branch (with Latin) and of the "Technical" branch (with Descriptive Geometry) studied at the same school and frequently in the same class. By directive from higher authority, the principal of the school and the teachers of descriptive geometry are attempting to induce students to change from the "basic" to the "technical" branch. In other words, the emphasis was to give up latin which is only good for Clerics and study descriptive geometry which will aid the individual and the state. [redacted]

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[redacted] 1 student changed to the technical branch and 4 others agreed to attend Descriptive geometry lessons instead of Latin. For the benefit of students changing to Descriptive Geometry after instruction was underway, special classes were started to enable them to master the material that had already been presented. [redacted] students of the fourth grade were not particularly encouraged to matriculate in Technical Universities; this may be attributed to the fact that the authorities felt it was too early for them to make decisions of such importance.

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Relations between the church and the school are not good. The school authorities ignored the church and attempts were made to influence the students against their church. This however, met with little success due to the fact that the region of UHERSKY BROD was inhabited by very religious people. [redacted]

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[redacted] the students prevailed upon the teaching staff to permit them to attend divine services on discontinued Catholic holidays (example: 8 Dec 50, the Immaculate Conception Day). Religious instruction had been given once a week prior to Sep 51. It was not considered as part of the regular curriculum and was on an optional basis. Beginning with the school year 51/52 religious teaching was cancelled without explanation. Catholic church schools were closed on the night of 13 April 50 and SNB units entered the school premises and placed all teachers under arrest. [redacted]

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Parents (except Communists) have no say as to the type of education their children will receive. The children received a Marxist education at school and a Catholic or otherwise anti-Communist education at home. This aroused the anger of the Communist school authorities; they began forcing the parents to attend conferences and lectures given by Communist teachers who tried to break the parent's resistance to Marxist education. [redacted]

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[redacted] it had been declared as a crime by a new law. The fact that there had been no arrests might be attributed to the strong Catholic attitude of the Southeast Moravian population which cause have the Communists to refrain from too stern retaliation measures at the present time.

The parents had no say in the profession selected for their children. Pupils who had passed the secondary school and graduates from high schools had to bow to the decisions of CP authorities and labor offices which received their instructions from the CP. Since the fall of 1950, only children of Communist parents were admitted to third-degree schools.

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Since Sep 51, it has been ordered to open and close every lesson with the Communist greeting "PRACI CEST" (i.e. "Honor to Labor"). However, this was practiced only by Communist teachers. Discussions were never purely scientific; there was political discussion in Political Education and Philosophy. These discussions were held either between the teacher and a student or between two or more students under the supervision and guidance of a teacher. Students hesitated to participate because they feared the consequences of giving their true opinion. Sometimes the students were provoked to such a degree that one of them would make a remark which embarrassed the teacher; in such a case the teacher tried to convince the student that his or her opinion was wrong, or if the teacher was unable to furnish convincing arguments, to evade the question. Sometimes the students made fun of these discussions. During a lesson on political education taught by JANOVSKY, a student asked the professor as to why the CSR was building so much heavy industry of the CSR industrial capacity had always been sufficient in the past to meet the needs of the country. The teacher exhorted the students to answer the question themselves. A student answered that the CSR had to support the other people's democracies from which she received meat and fruit in exchange. The teacher was satisfied with this answer, but another student remarked that the heavy industry was probably to prepare for war. The teacher said, "yes, comrades, I cannot conceal it from you. We must arm ourselves in order to defeat the capitalistic West who is threatening us". The teacher seemed to be greatly embarrassed afterwards when realizing that he he should not have spoken so openly.

Beginning with Sep 51, the students were required to be at school by 0745 each day. There was a ten minute lecture on the daily news at 0750 and it was supervised by a teacher. If no teacher was present, the lecture was not given. The speakers rotated according to the alphabet. Topics discussed were: The Korean War, United Nations, and Internal affairs. Some "reactionary" students tried to bring topics into the discussions that were very disagreeable to the regime; namely, the escape of the famous "Train into Freedom" was mentioned every day until the supervising teacher forbid further talk about it. The same was true about the discharge of the Central Secretary of the CP, Rudolf SLAFSKY.

Written homework was assigned in Mathematics (3 or 4 problems to be solved). Essay writing in the Czech language on economic and political lines was often assigned as homework (example of topics: "The Purchase of Bread Grains" - "Out army - a Pattern of Work and Discipline"). Homework in the French language amounted to translations and reading assignment. The Russian language requirements were the same. Latin assignments required the preparation of new words. The teachers didn't check homework very closely. One and a half to two and a half hours study were required conscientious student by a cope with both written and oral homework.

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Written school tests were given in the languages and Mathematics. Mathematic tests usually required the solving of four problems Czech language tests required the writing of an essay (subjects: "A speech made on the occasion of the Army Day", "The Significance of Human Work", "TYRS's Badge of Valiancy"; "How shall I fight disturbance of school lessons?"). French tests usually consisted of reviews of textbook articles or a translation into French. Russian tests usually consisted of essay-writing based on a book read during the semester (examples: "Organization of the Soviet Youth", "A talk between two Soviet boys", "LENINGRAD", a description of the town, and "Transportation Facilities in the USSR"). Latin tests required the translation of Latin into Czech. All tests were limited to 50 minutes.

Classification of the students according to scholastic standing was by adjectival description. There were 5 ratings: excellent (vyborny), laudable (chvalitebny), good (dobry), sufficient (dostatecny), and insufficient (nedostatecny). Classification boards met 4 times per year (middle of November, end of January, middle of April, and the end of June). A semester school report was issued in January and the final report at the end of the school year. The student's scholastic standing was not forwarded to the parents in November or April except in cases involving the two lowest marks. When students did make one of the lower marks, the parents were informed in writing. An innovation introduced by the Communist regime was that functionaries of the Czech Youth Union were entitled to attend the classification board meetings and even apparently influence the marks of the students.

Visual aids were used in class room instruction when available. The school had some Physics and Chemistry laboratory equipment. The Natural Science classes had such aids as skeletons, stuffed animals, and aquaria. The school also had some film strips available.

The classroom walls had posters, pictures, diagrams, and slogans pertaining to politics. [redacted] classroom had a picture of Gottwald and Stalin on the front wall (Gottwald left and Stalin right). On the wall to the right of the students was a diagram showing the output of the OSTRAVA steelworks; on the back wall was a poster depicting a CSR soldier with a rifle and bearing the inscription, "OUR ARMY - OUR PATTERN". The other classes had different pictures, diagrams and etc.

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The school hall had a slogan representing a statement of STALIN about technical cadres. The pictures and slogans were changed from time to time (to fit the occasion Stalin's birthday, labor day etc).

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The following is a detailed breakdown of subjects taught in the four grades of the Basic Branch of Gymnasiums, indicating the number of lessons per week during the last school year (1951/52):

	1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	4th grade
Czech language	4	4	3	3
Russian language	3	3	3	2
French, or English	4	3	3	2
Latin	3	3	2	2
Mathematics	4	3	3	2
Physics	-	-	3	4
Chemistry	-	2	2	2
Natural Science	2	2	2	2
Geography	2	2	-	2
History	2	2	2	2
Philosophy	-	-	2	2
Political Education	2	2	-	-
Gymnastics	2	2	2	2
Music (Singing)	2	2	-	-
Art Education (Drawing)	-	-	2	2
	30	30	30	30

Optional subjects

Descriptive Geometry

(number of weekly lessons not yet decided)

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The technical branch substitutes descriptive geometry for latin.

Political education included the study of Russian history from 1905 to the present. (The main emphasis being placed on the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, and on the Soviet 5-year plans). The Constitution of the CSR and political issues of the present time were also stressed in this class.

Philosophy which wasn't presented until the third grade, included Psychology and Logic. In psychology much emphasis was put on labor psychology and the doctrines of the Soviet psychologist PAVLOV.

The curriculum of the fourth grade included Historic Materialism, Dialectic Materialism as the proletarian philosophy of history and life, the various social forms and their purposes and aims, the difference between materialism and idealism, the Communist Manifest by Karel MARX, and the doctrines of ENGELS, LENIN and STALIN. In the fourth grade this subject was taught by LOUKOTKA.

History. The curriculum of the third grade included new history from the French Revolution (1789) to 1925. [redacted] this subject was taught by HIRS, who was a "reactionary" and taught along old lines. He advised the students to study the new theories of history from the textbook. None of the students complied with this request. [redacted] the textbook [redacted] ascertained [redacted] was based on Marxist theories; [redacted]

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History in the fourth grade was about Czechoslovak history from archeological times up to the Communist "victory" of 28 Feb 48. Textbooks were not available at the time. KASUBA, a new Communist teacher taught this course. [redacted]

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Russian language and literature. The curriculum of the third grade included classes in Russian grammar and Russian literature of the XIXth century (the latter subject being taught on the basis of a textbook by Dr Leonid KOPECKY, a former white Russian emigre). Emphasis was placed on "progressive" Russian writers such as Alexander GERTSEN and CHERNYSHEFSKI. This course was not precepted along Communist lines. The teacher (KOVAR) was a very lukewarm Communist and also a poor teacher. Newspaper articles from "PRAVDA" (the central paper of the Soviet CP) were frequently read and discussed. All of these articles included Communist indoctrination.

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The curriculum of the fourth grade included geography and organization of the USSR, and literature of the XXth century with the main effort on Soviet writers. The teacher, Miss FIALOVA, was non-Communist and consequently the amount of Communist indoctrination included in her lessons was none.

Geography. This subject was not included in the curriculum of the third grade; in the fourth grade, the curriculum comprised geography of the USSR (last semester) and CSR. The teacher, PASEK, was a Communist and placed most emphasis on the Soviet way of "changing the Nature".

In other subjects, rarely were achievements of the USSR or Communist doctrine mentioned; the extent depending on the attitude of the teacher. The textbook on Physics, which appeared in Sep 51, contained a lot about alleged Russian inventions (electronic tubes, electric bulbs, radiotelegraphy etc.). However, the teacher did not dare tell the students anything about this subject-matter because he would have provoked laughter.

Open resistance against Communist indoctrination was impossible because it would have resulted at least in expulsion from the school, but passive resistance was generally exercised.

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[redacted] new methods in teaching mathematics. [redacted] Since the school year 1949/50 much space has been given to the so-called "imaginary figures" (i.e. products of  $\sqrt{-1}$ ), and also imaginary trigonometric functions (with a real Y-axis and an imaginary X-axis).

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In Natural Science classes much emphasis was put on the new biologic theories of the Soviet scientists LYSENKO and NICHURIN. NICHURIN has become the object of innumerable jokes (particularly his crossbreeding experiments).

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Discussions concerning the ultimate aims of the USSR were not held.

Students were frequently called for labor brigade work in industrial enterprises or in the fields (State Estates of Collective Farms). During the school year 1950/51, about six days full-day were spent with labor brigades half-day brigades (after lessons) were much more frequent. Source never participated in any of the work and therefore knew no details.



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ZNOJMO (4851W-1603E)

CSR

Communist Party

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COMMUNIST PARTY

## City Organizational Structure

For better control of its Party members, a city organization followed a certain pattern; the organization did depend on the size of the city. First, the city was divided into quarter sections; each had a central headquarters subordinate to the city's central Secretariat. Each quarter headquarters had under its control all plants, businesses, schools, hospitals, offices, labor Unions, and homes located within its area. Each one of the above named groups had subordinate units known as cells; each cell had a minimum of 10 members. Each member of a cell was considered as a recruiting agent for the Communist Party; it was their duty to recruit new members and spread the Communist teachings to those who do not belong to the Party, attend all Party meetings (always during their free time), organize worker brigades, and etc. The central secretariat consisted of a 4 member committee, working on a permanent basis; each member had a different title - Chairman (Predseda), Recording secretary (Mistno predseda), Cell organizer (Desitkar), and Educational Reporter (Kulturni Referent). Each city quarter headquarters also had a similar committee. In fact this committee system was in evidence down to and including the cell. The city's central secretariat was subordinate to the district secretariat; the district being subordinate to the Provincial secretariat; the Provincial being subordinate to the State secretariat.

Leading Personalities

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HVEZDA, Denek, is chairman of the Communist Party in the machine plant

SEITL, fnu, is recording secretary:

STRACZOVCKA, Anna is educational Reporter.

MALY, Jaroslav is cell organizer (Desitkar):

### Affect of CP on Civil Rights

Since the Communists gained control of the CSR, the people have lost their civil rights and can not speak freely of their government (speaking against the government entails heavy penalties). The people have no say insofar as to who represents them in the government. Students cannot complete their studies unless they include in their curriculum the teachings of Karl Marx and Lenin. People who have been trained for special jobs or professions are unable to continue in their work unless they are members of the Party. Theological students have been forced underground to complete their studies, unless they agree to work for the state. University professors, lawyers, and artists have been removed from their positions and forced into heavy industry because they would not adhere to the Communistic teachings forced upon them. Workers cannot take a job of their own choosing, but must take work offered them by the labor board, even if it does take them far away from their home. Practically all private business has taken over by the state. In some cases a former employee would now be the boss of a business and the original owner would be working for less pay than he paid for the same job when the business was his. Freedom of worship has been curtailed to the point where the people refuse to go to church because they fear that the priest is employed by the state and that their confession would be held against them politically. The people particularly feel this way whenever a new priest comes to a church to take over the duties of an old priest, who has been removed from the church for political reasons. This feeling generally subsides when the people are sure the new priest is anti-Communist. The workers have Unions, but the unions are controlled by the government; it is hopeless for the workers to bargain for higher wages. When workers complain about the type or amount of work they must do, they are punished under a sabotage law which carries the death penalty in some instances. Workers who do not belong to

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the Party cannot hope to better their working conditions or gain a promotion in the plant where they are employed; it is hopeless even if they are experts and the plant would find it difficult to do without them. The workers notice that their work load is constantly being increased and their wages being lowered. Prices for everyday necessities have been increased beyond the average worker's reach. Two types of markets have been established by the government to drain their savings, the rationed market and the free market. The free market always having more than the rationed market; however the free market is from 50% to 500% higher than the rationed market. People cannot move from one town to another without permission from the labor board or the police department. To be able to walk the streets without fear of arrest, a citizen must always carry their identification book, worker's book, plant identification or pass, and his or her residential permit which is issued by the police department or security board. Their books, newspapers, theatres, film shows, magazines and radio are strictly controlled by the Communist government. The people are forced in a sense to read, see, and hear only that which the Party thinks is fit for them. People who belonged to the Party have a difficult time in improving their position unless they prove themselves to be fervent followers of the Party line. They have to give all their free time (after working hours) to attending party functions, recruiting new members, and studying the teachings of Karl Marx and Lenin. Too, they must participate in work brigades on Sundays, they prove their hate for the western democracies and show love for that great leader of the Communist world "STALIN" and the Soviet Union. The Party members are in a worse position than the non-Party members because they are being constantly watched. The first wrong move they make is their last. The punishment meted out is greater for Party members than for non-Party members; their work must be better and their production record must be larger. The Party members are promised plenty, but the actual rewards are few unless the Party member is very exceptional in all his work within outside the Party. The Party members are more disillusioned concerning rewards than the non-Party members are about their hopes for the future.

## Publications

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[redacted] plant [redacted] published a monthly newspaper for the plant employees only. News items referred mainly to the 5 year plan, fulfillment of norms, increase in production to better the plant's position among other plants with high production records, news about the great workers in the plant "UDARNIKI", and the urgent need for more of the above mentioned workers. [redacted]

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[redacted] workers could purchase other newspapers and magazines. The following were available in the CSR: "SVET SOVIETU" (The Soviet World); this is a weekly publication and can be purchased at newsstands and stores.

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One can also have it delivered to the home through the mail. SVET SOVIETU has news items from the Soviet Union (mostly political) stories about the Soviet "STAKHANOVITE", and pictures from the Soviet Union depicting the happy life of the Soviet Worker and life in general. It also carries news items about theatre and sports from other Satellite countries. The price is 3.50 Kcs. "ROVNOST" (Equality) daily publication about political news in the CSR only, price is 1.50 Kcs. "PRAVDA" (Truth) is a daily publication about political news from all over the world, re-written along Communist lines for propaganda purposes; the price is 2.00 Kcs. "KVEPIN" (May) is a weekly publication concerned with the land worker. This publication tells the people about the progress in the agricultural fields, the amount of food produce by the collectivized farms, acts of sabotage by private land owners; future outlook for more food and etc. It is distributed in the same manner as the above named newspapers; the price is 3.50 Kcs. "ZENA A MODA" (Woman and Fashion) is a monthly publication for women only. It shows the latest styles in womens clothing from PRAGUE and PARIS. ZENA A MODA is sold at newsstands, book stores, and delivered by mail when requested; the price is 50.00 Kcs. "RUDE PRAVO" (Red Right) is a daily publication stressing political news from all over the world (Mostly from Marshall Plan countries and the U.S.); it is re-written in the same manner as "PRAVDA". RUDE PRAVO is also sold on the streets, in stores, and delivered by mail to the homes; price 3.50 Kcs. "SVOBODNE SLOVO" (Free Word), a newspaper, was formerly known as "SLOVO NARODA" (Word of the Nation) and published by the national Socialist Party. Today, it is still published by the same party, but under the watchfull eye of the Communists. It is also a political publication on a national scale and delivered in the same manner as the other publications; the price is 1.50 Kcs. "FUNKCIONAR" (Functionary) is a monthly publication of the Communist Party. It stresses activities of Communist Party members; the price is 3.50 Kcs. "SVET V OBRAZECH" (The World in Pictures) is a weekly publication depicting the news of the world in pictures. The price of this publication is unknown; it is distributed in the same manner as the other publications. "FILM" is a weekly publication advertising the latest films from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and a few from England. "SPORT" is a weekly publication stressing sports in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Recreational Activities in General

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[redacted]

Communist Party members were the only people allowed abroad to participate in international sports or for vacations. The people allowed to go on vacations were believed to be beyond the rich of the bourgeois living habits in the capitalistic countries. The workers union, ROH, controlled money mountain resorts and lake hotels for the workers throughout the CSR. To be able to enjoy the comforts of the resorts and hotels, all that was required of one was to be classified as an excellent worker in the plant where he or she was employed. In other words these places were open to non-Communists if they produced good work. All public libraries have new books favored by the Communist government: the books of former times have disappeared.

[redacted] the public library in BRNO, all [redacted] books on the socialistic way of life; what socialism means to the worker, how socialism affects the profiteer and what the future holds for the socialistic state and etc. The theatres and films stress the portrayal of life socialistic state workers and the benefits they derive from their own industry, particularly the workers in the Soviet Union. The average film portrays the huge amount of products being shipped from plants in the CSR and other satellite countries; also the better life of the worker and his family, the different recreational facilities available to the plant workers. Another type film stresses the norms expected from different plants throughout the CSR and what happens to industry when the workers attempt to slow down production or commit acts of sabotage. Whenever a film from one of the western countries is playing, the house is always sold out, but when it is a film from the Soviet Union or one of the satellites, the movie houses are practically empty; Party members attend the movie because they feel it is necessary. All libraries and theatres are open to the general public.

Celebrations, holidays observed, and holidays suppressed

The workers celebrate the following days of the year by not working but receiving pay for the holiday: 1 May, 28 Oct, and 7 Nov. The workers also celebrate the following days during the year by performing additional work: GOTTWALD's birthday, LENIN's birthday, and STALIN's birthday. All former church holidays which were observed until the Communist came into power are now with the exception of Christmas and Easter.

Inducements to attract new members

The Communist Party is not offering any inducements to gain new members, but is purging it's ranks of all undesirable members and forming the Party along the same

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lines as the Soviet Union. The Party is not accepting any new members except in the youth organizations. In the future, all new members will be taken into the Party from their ranks. The Party expels members from it's ranks for the following reasons: non payment of dues for 3 months, failure to report for working brigades on Sundays, and non-participation in Party work

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HUNGARY

Military Order of Battle (UEA Tab 2)

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in BUDAPEST in Dec 50. [redacted] a political officer who interviewed and classified each registrant, classified each individual in the following way for political reliability which was substantiated by party political work in the possession of each individual or certain files the political officer had in his possession:

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- # 1 - All registrants who were members of the Communist Party.
- # 2 - All registrants who were members of other political parties which supported the Communist Party.
- # 3 - All registrants who were not members of any political party.
- # 4 - All registrants who were or whose families were members of the intelligentsia, or whose political reliability was uncertain.

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[redacted] This classification was not recorded on any documents given to the individual registrant. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] these in group # 1 were selected and trained to become political officers; those in group # 2 were primarily slated for non-commissioned officers and effort was made to recruit them for training at political schools; those in group # 3 were assigned to training schools for further political indoctrination; and those in group # 4 were barred from either becoming officers or non-commissioned officers and were slated for common assignments in the Hungarian army. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] Russian Army personnel and equipment in the areas referred to in the closures 2 and 3.

In the area marked # 3 (Barracks and Tank Park) of pin point location sketch 1, # 2 and lay out sketch:

- (1) Fifty to sixty T-34 tanks with new low silhouette type turret having a 360° traverse.
- (2) About 300 Russian soldiers commanded by a Russian captain who wore four stars on his shoulder boards. All soldiers wore the collar insignia for the armored corps. Sources did not see any regimental or unit designations. Tanks were kept covered by tarpaulins when not in use.

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[redacted]  
that building identical to that taking place at KISKUNHALAS was taking place in the following communities:

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KISKUNHALAS (4626N-1929E), completed 1 Jun 51.

KISKUNFELEGYHAZA (4643N-1951E), completed 1 May 51.

ALGYOE (4620N-2013E), completed 1 May 51.

KECSKEMET, KISKUNLACHAZA, CZEGLED, building to be completed about 1 May 51.

SPECIAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

50X1-HUM

[redacted]  
the housing units at [redacted] in HODMEZOVASARMIK and KOBANYA were specially built for high-ranking Communist officials. Each unit approximately 14 x 30 x 11 meter, was constructed to house eighteen families. It was constructed with a special type of roofing (see Incl. 4) which entree doors had certain qualities of elasticity and was therefore better able to withstand the blast effects of bombing. Each unit was built with an escape tower (see Incl. 4) which allowed an emergency withdrawal to the air-raid shelter. [redacted] it further acted as a constructional support to the unit during bombing attacks. [redacted]

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Incl.1

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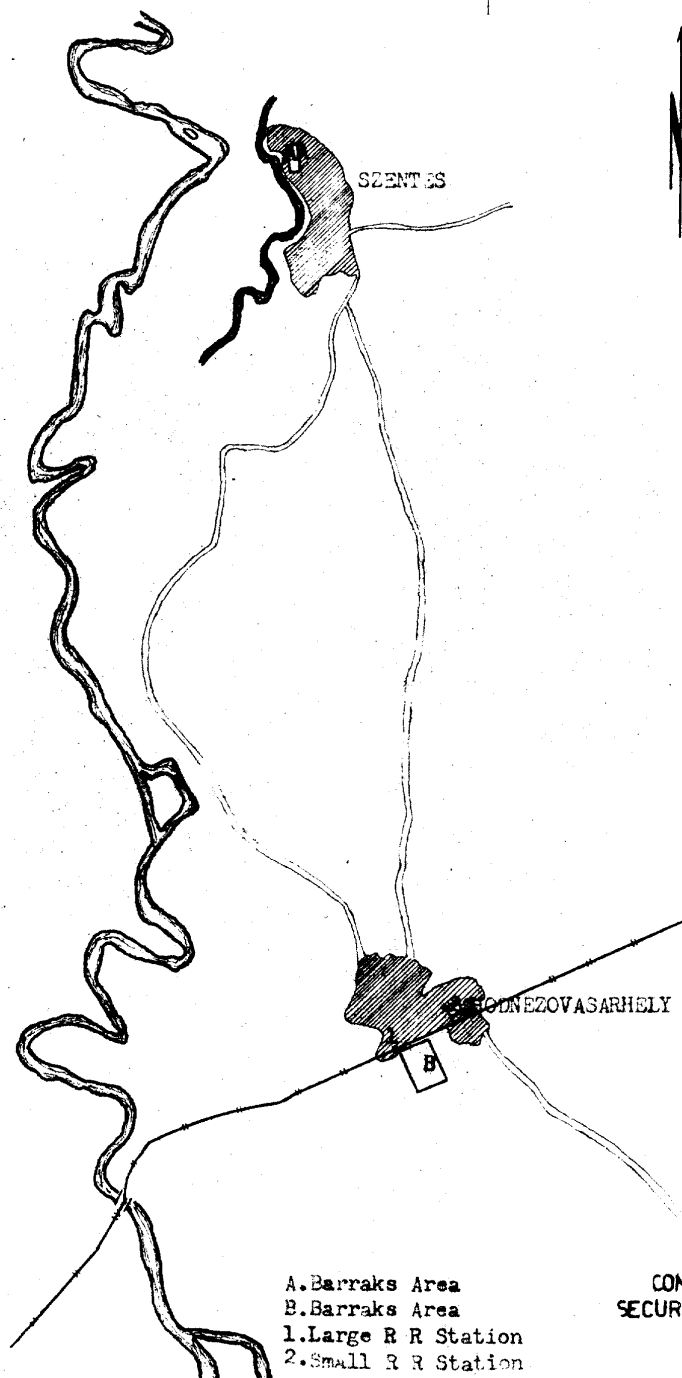
HODNEZOVASARHELY SZENTES  
(4626N-2020E) (4639N-2015E)

Sketch (Retouched) Of  
Military Installations

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4645

21  
4640



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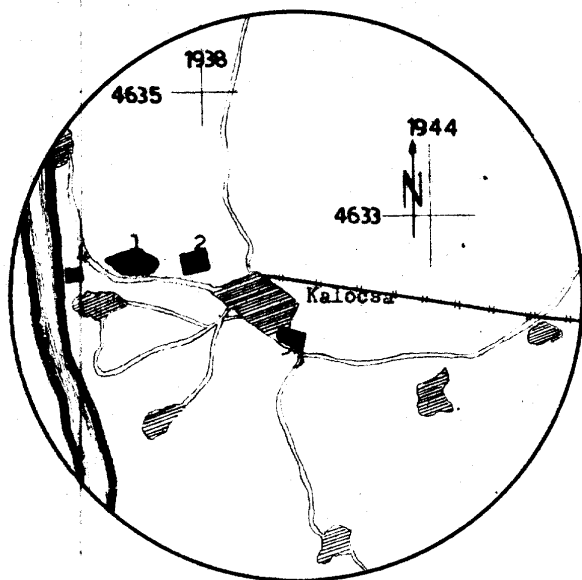
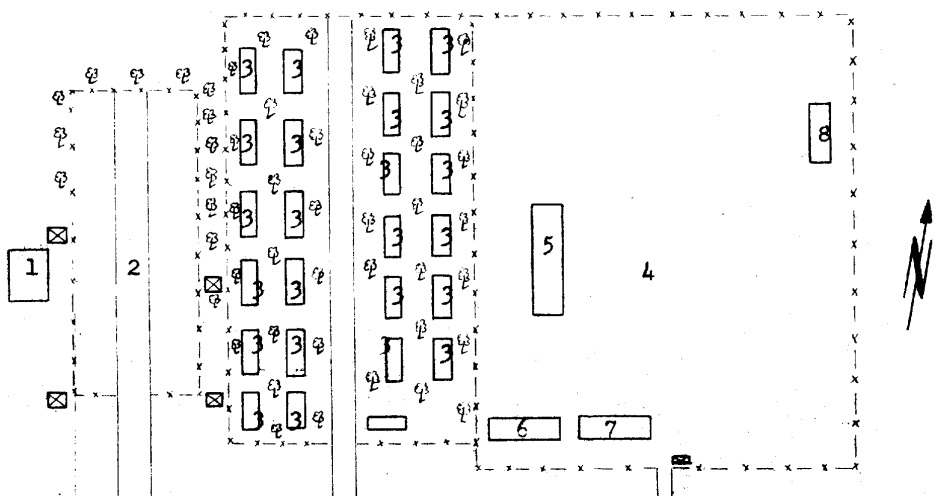
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KALOCSA  
(4632N-1938E)

Sketch of Military Installations in the  
Vicinity of KALOCSA

50X1-HUM



1. Gas Pump
2. Parking Area
3. Barraks
4. Tank Course Area
5. School
6. Barraks
7. Barraks
8. Messhall

1. Airfield (Under Construction)
2. Barraks (Under Construction)
3. Barraks and Tank Park
4. Naval Barraks

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NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

Incl.No.3

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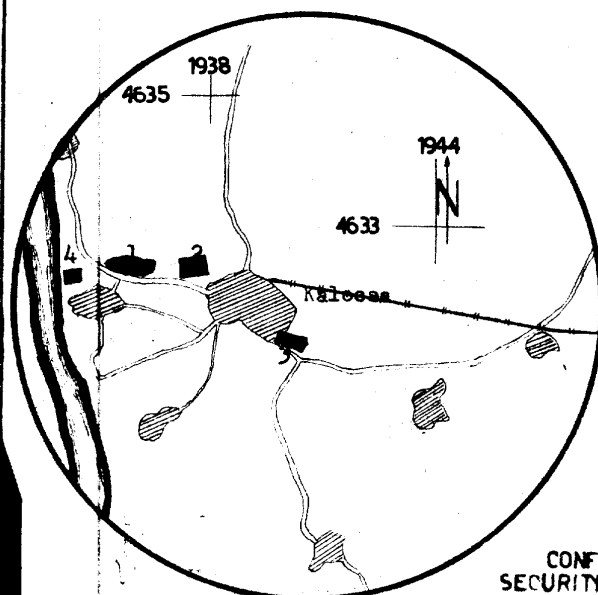
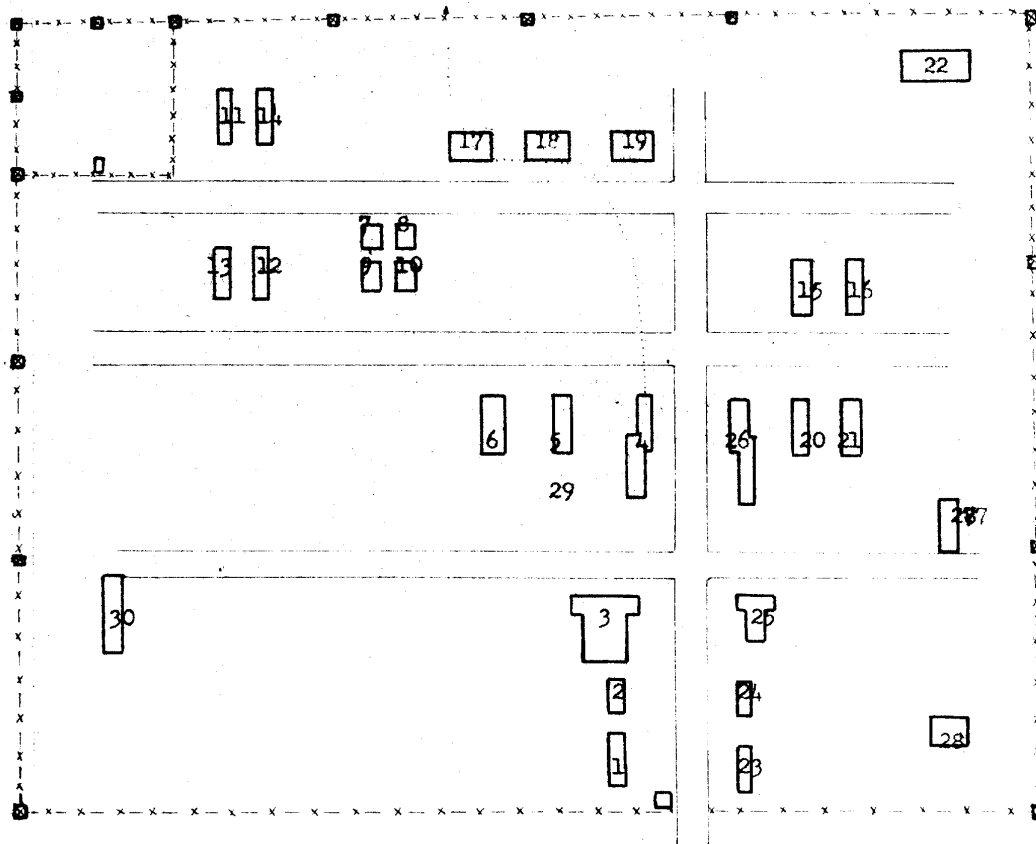
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KALOCSA  
(4632N-1938E)

Sketch (Retouched) of  
Military Installations

50X1-HUM



1. Hospital
2. H.Q. Building
3. Service Club
4. 5. 6. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16
20. 21. Barraks
7. 8. 9. 10. Food and Ammo Storage
17. 18. 19. Schools
22. Guard House
23. Offices
24. H.Q. Building
25. Theatre
26. Barrak
27. Generator House
28. Building (Public Adress Central System)
29. Well
30. Water Basin

1. Air Field (Under Counstruction)
2. Barraks (Under Counstruction)
3. Barraks and Tank Park
4. Naval Barraks

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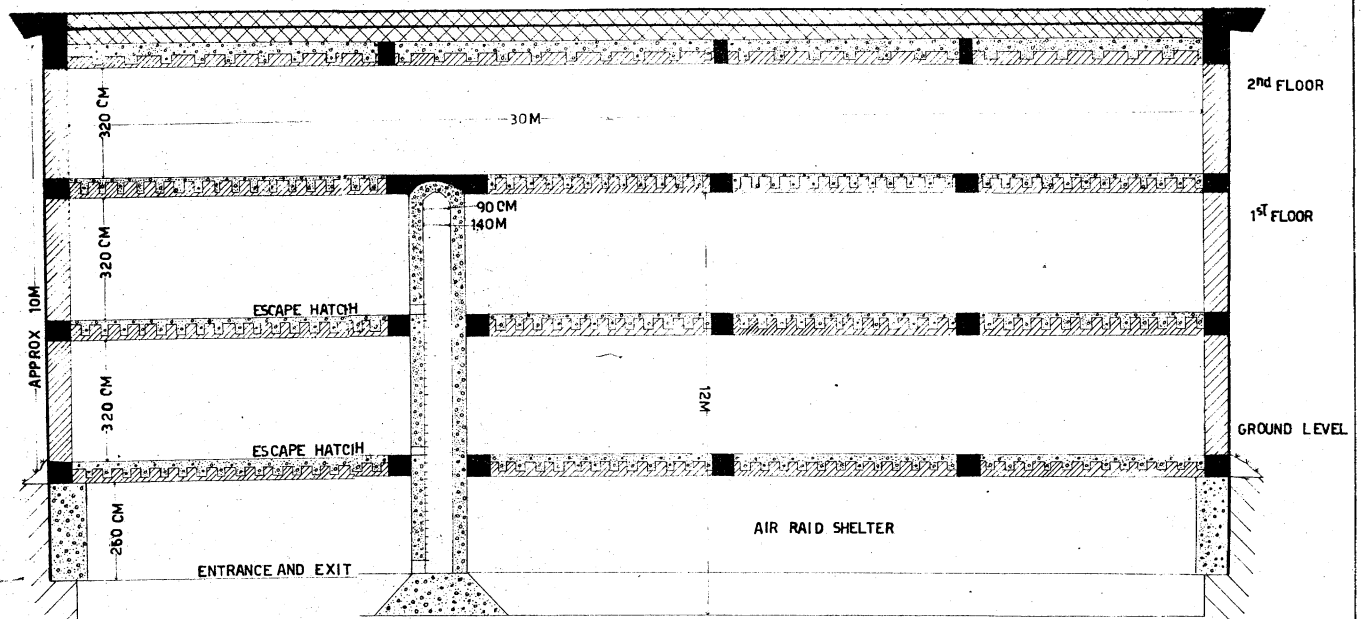


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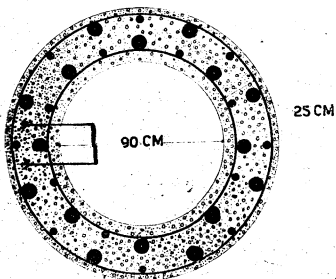
BUDAPEST AND HODMEZÖVÁSÁRHELY  
(4730N-1905E) (4626N-2020E)

SKETCH RETOUCED OF  
HOUSE WITH SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED ROOF



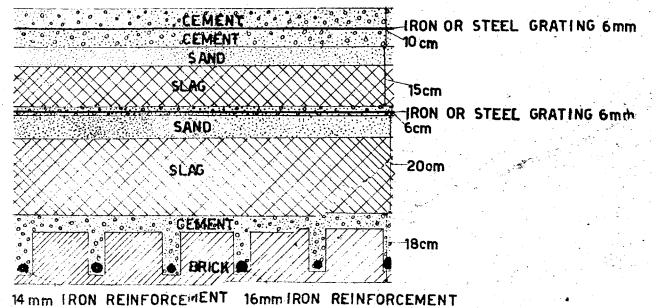
CROSS VIEW OF ESCAPE TOWER

STEEL LADDER  
CEMENT



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